

British Viceroy In India Found Unfit to Rule

Commission Demands Recall of Baron Chelmsford; Martial Law Edict Is Declared Unwarranted

Rebel Plot Not Proved

Amritsar Slaughter Is Described as a "Calculated Piece of Inhumanity"

DELHI, India, March 23.—The special commission appointed by the National Congress to inquire into the recent disturbances in the Punjab in its report just published finds Baron Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor General of India, incapable of holding his high office and demands his recall. The report declares that no conspiracy designed to overthrow the British government has been proved. It finds that other incidents, named in the report as the Satyagraha and Rowlatt incidents, were not anti-British, and that the facts did not justify the proclamation of martial law in connection with them.

The Amritsar affair, in which a slaughter occurred when a crowd of natives was fired upon last April, is described in the report as "a calculated piece of inhumanity unparalleled in ferocity."

Seven Other Removals Asked
The report demands that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, British Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; General Dyer, commander of the British troops in India; two colonels, Deputy Commissioner Smith and two Indians, shall be removed from their offices. The repeal of what are known as the Rowlatt acts and the punishment of certain minor Indian officials also are demanded.

Baron Chelmsford, formerly Governor of Queensland and New South Wales, was appointed Viceroy and Governor General of India on January 14, 1916, in succession to Baron Harding. His career in British India has been called successful, if not brilliant. A grandson of the first Baron Chelmsford, who was Lord High Chancellor in 1858-59, he always has been a Unionist. He was co-author with Edwin Samuel Montagu, then Secretary for India, of a report granting a large measure of home rule to the peoples of the Indian Empire. This measure was announced by the British government in July 1918. It had the concurrence of the Indian government and council and the members of the mission which accompanied Mr. Montagu on a six-months' tour of India.

Provinces Given a Voice
The law gave considerable measure of responsibility to provincial legislatures, which are composed of directly elected representatives, and created a vice-regal legislature, made up of two chambers. An Indian privy council and a council of princes also were set up. In submitting the report, Baron Chelmsford wrote as follows: "Our conception of the eventual future of India is a sisterhood of states, self-governing in all matters of purely local and provincial interest, in some cases corresponding to existing provinces, in others perhaps modified in area, according to the character and economic interests of their people. Over this coterie of states would preside a central government, increasingly representative of and responsible to the people of all of them, and representing the interests of all India on equal terms with the self-governing units of the British Empire."

U. S. Acts in Oil Land Case

Court Asked to Enjoin Texas From Granting Titles

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The government in motions filed to-day, asked permission to intervene in the controversy between Oklahoma and Texas over the ownership of oil lands in the Red River district and that Texas be enjoined from granting titles or permits to land located north of the river's south bank.

The motions also asked that the court enjoin Oklahoma and Texas from permitting any of their representatives from trespassing upon the contested lands or sinking any additional oil or gas wells, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of all of the lands, together with the oil machinery, and operate wells already sunk.

Solicitor General King told the court that Oklahoma had approved the government's step, but that Texas authorities had agreed only in part.

Chief Justice White announced that the court would give its opinion to-morrow.



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Home Rule Bill Denounced as Ruin to Irish

Continued from first page

cation for his disapproval of the measure, and he disagreed with Clynes on but two points; he insisted that Ulster's wishes must be considered and that law and order must be restored before any government was set up. The question of opinion in the United States on the Irish problem came up several times in the course of the debate. Regarding this, Lord Robert Cecil said: "You cannot conciliate American opinion in this matter without carrying some considerable portion of Irish opinion along with you. But we are not sure that our policy on domestic subjects should be governed by what may be thought of them on the other side of the Atlantic."

Secession Not Tolerated
Mr. Macpherson, in explaining the bill, insisted that the government had acted "magnanimously" toward Ireland in other years. Secession, he declared, could not be tolerated, and separation he called suicidal.

Former Premier Asquith will speak to-morrow against the bill, and he will be answered by Premier Lloyd George. Asquith's motion for the rejection of the measure has been given precedence by the Speaker over a similar motion prepared by the Labor party.

Change in Policy Forecast
LONDON, March 30.—The appointment of Sir Neville Macready, chief of the Metropolitan Police of London, as military commander in Ireland, forecasts a change in the Irish policy of the British government, according to "The Daily Mail."

The government intends to abolish some of the vexatious restrictions, the newspaper says, and in that respect the new regime will be more important. At the same time, the new administration will be empowered to obtain greater efficiency for the police service in Ireland.

Ebert Troops Invade Ruhr Coal District

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government, which brightened last night when signs of discord in the workmen's army and between the military and civil leaders were apparent, were dissipated when the secret conference voted down a proposal to send delegates to Munster to negotiate with the Berlin envoys.

At a conference last night between representatives of the Berlin trades unions and the Communist authorities efforts were made to bring about immediate peace.

All the parties of the Left sent their leaders to the conference from Berlin, and these united in urging peace and the cessation of warfare. The strongest advocate of the Communists was Dr. Paul Levy, president of the Communist party of Germany, who recently was released from prison, where he was serving a term for a political offense. Dr. Levy denounced the commander in chief of the workmen's forces, Herr Leinert, and the army itself in opposing an armistice, as an attempt at military dictatorship.

The conference decided to demand control of all arms and ammunition, with seizure of the munitions plants, particularly the Krupp and Thyssen works. To forestall the possibility of the government's rejection of the conference's proposals, the threat of a general strike, which previously had been made to support its demands, was incorporated in a resolution by which the conference representing the executive committees of fifty-nine cities and districts agreed, if necessary, to use all possible means to effect a most complete general strike.

Three of the Berlin representatives were Herr Kramann, vice-chairman of the Trades Union Federation, and Deputies Brasse and Osterode, Social Democrats. They said they came not as government agents, but to seek to mediate and adjust the differences existing.

Dr. Levy said he hoped for peace by Tuesday at the latest. He agreed that he represented the extremist elements, but said he deemed it impolitic and impractical to try for German Soviets now with the Ruhr district standing alone. He said that unless the Reichswehr were disbanded the country would be in exactly the same position as before the Kapp revolution, and one might expect a similar attempt at any time.

Levy said his party could not win its fight under the present conditions. "We want to break off this fight as soon as we can," were Herr Levy's words. "We cannot fight single-handed against the rest of Germany."

The spokesman for the Communists declared what his faction objected to was militarism. "Our kind of people are sick of it," he said.

Herr Levy insisted that the outcome of the movement in the industrial field might have been different if the men had not spent their enthusiasm in the general strike.

"At present, however," he continued, "we must await some other occasion. We must not attempt the impossible."

People Declared Supreme
Then, addressing Commander in Chief Leinert, of the workmen's forces, who it has been alleged, was seeking to bring about a military dictatorship, Herr Levy said:

"You must submit to our decisions. So long as we are the chosen representatives of the people you, as well as every other military man, must submit to us."

BERLIN, March 29.—The news from the Ruhr industrial district, the Rhineland in general and from Westphalia permits the conclusion that order gradually will be restored in those

regions, where rebellious forces of workmen have been operating, it was declared here to-day.

The government has entered into negotiations with the Independent Socialist leader Cohn with a view to modifying the ultimatum to the Ruhr workers' army, as it was pointed out that if the workers were driven to desperation they might flood the mines and destroy the blast furnaces.

The Independent Socialists held thirty meetings Sunday. The speeches delivered indicated that the Independents desire a purely Socialist Cabinet under independent leadership. They demand immediate withdrawal of the troops from the Ruhr region, saying that otherwise the rebels continue fighting, and, if defeated, that they would devastate the mines.

Herr Kunert, Socialist member of the Assembly from the Halle-Saale kreis district, threatens to call a general strike in Berlin.

Rumors were current Sunday night that the headstake in Berlin under Ernst Dammig, with the assistance of the Communists, would attempt to force another general strike in an effort to force the government to make concessions from the government. Responsible labor leaders declare the proposed movement would be doomed to failure as the moderate elements among the Independents would refuse to support it, while the general Federation of Trades At a meeting Sunday at Hagen, Westphalia, the three Socialist parties decided to withdraw from the Muelheim headquarters, the seat of the rebel control, and if necessary to fight under Republican leadership against the Muelheim faction, dispatches from Hagen announced.

The behavior of this faction, which was characterized as "anarchistic," was declared to be held in these Socialist quarters as constituting a danger to the industrial region.

Similar decisions, it is stated, are expected from Dortmund, Elberfeld and Bremen, which would mean the isolation of the Muelheim faction. The attitude of the Muelheim insurgents is not easily understood here in view of the fact that the rebels have suffered a sharp setback before the fortress of Wesel, which they have been besieging. The Friedrichsfeld camp has been cleared of rebels, who suffered heavy losses, so the bombardment of Wesel is no longer feared, the rebels' heavy howitzers and other artillery there having been captured.

Allies Told Wilson's View On German Ruhr Policy

PARIS, March 29.—Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, at to-day's session of the conference of ambassadors confirmed the statement made in Washington that President Wilson was not opposed to the entry of more troops of the German regular army into the Ruhr valley if the German government desired to send them there.

President Wilson's note on the subject, which Mr. Wallace handed to Premier Millerand, sees no objection to the occupation of the zone by German troops, but on the contrary it finds that Allied occupation would prove a serious disadvantage.

Mexican Deputies Arrested

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Five members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, two generals and other army officers and more than fifty civilians were arrested in Mexico City because of a demonstration in favor of General Obregon during the recent reception to Ambassador Bonilla, according to advices received here to-day through official channels.

Thirty deputies were released only after great excitement in the Chamber and after the adoption of a resolution of protest. The police were said to have contended that the Deputies were not protected by the constitutional privileges.

The War Department announced that the army officers arrested would be tried for violation of military regulations.

Unions also would promptly disapprove the movement. Furthermore, it was stated, the workmen were tired of striking and preferred to gather the high wages which otherwise would be lost.

Mueller to Use "An Iron Broom"

Premier Tells Assembly No Quarter Will Be Shown to Rebel Leaders

BERLIN, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—Chancellor Mueller, in a speech outlining his program, told the National Assembly when it convened to-day that "the reactionary elements in the army will be swept away with an iron broom." The new Chancellor devoted half of his speech to consideration of the recent revolution.

No quarter will be shown to the military leaders who violated their oath, said the Chancellor. The terms of the peace treaty were responsible for the reactionary sentiment still prevailing in many quarters in Germany, he added. The Chancellor asserted the government would oppose the French demand for Allied occupation of Frankfurt, Darmstadt and other cities, in return for the privilege of sending German troops into the neutral zone.

The government, he continued, "does not propose to subject these peaceful communities to the terrors of occupation." The new government was fully represented at to-day's session of the Assembly. Gustav Noske, the former Minister of Defence, and Dr. Schiffer, former Minister of Justice, occupied seats with their party factions. The Assembly recessed for two hours to permit the parties to prepare their responses to Dr. Mueller's speech.

After introducing the new members of the government Dr. Mueller said a coalition of the parties was the only solid foundation upon which German policy could be based. The Public Prosecutor, in a letter read to the Assembly, requested the sanction of that body to prosecute one of its members, Deputy Traub, who was a participant in the usurping Kapp government. The Assembly did not act on this request.

The newly organized ministry for Prussia, it was announced, is composed as follows: Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Herr Braun; Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing; Minister of Education, Herr Haenisch; Minister of Finance, Herr Ludemann; Minister of Public Works, Herr Oeser; Minister of Trade, Herr Fischbeck; Minister of People's Welfare, Herr Steegerwald.

Four of the ministers are Social Democrats, two are Democrats and two are members of the Center party. Premier Braun was Minister of Agriculture in the late Cabinet, and Herr Haenisch, Herr Oeser, Herr Fischbeck, Herr Steegerwald and Herr Zehnhoff also were members of that ministry.

Nitti Says Italy Regards Jugo-Slavs as Friends

ROME, March 28.—Speaking to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Nitti declared he had never regarded the Jugo-Slavs as enemies, but had, on the contrary, regarded them as friends. He expressed the hope they would soon partake of Italian economic and cultural advantages.

"While anxious to bring about a friendly understanding with the Jugo-Slavs," he declared, "there is another solution—to demand the enforcement of the Pact of London. France and Great Britain have stated that if Italy desired the application of the pact they would not refuse. If Italy is compelled to demand the carrying out of the convention it will be necessary to ask its complete enforcement without including Fiume."

Signor Nitti condemned that section of the press demanding the pact and also Fiume, and said he had told the Supreme Council in London that if Italy requested the enforcement of the treaty she would concede autonomy to Dalmatia.

"If no other agreement can be reached," he continued, "a third solution of the Adriatic question may be to accept proposals formulated by Great Britain and France."

U. S. Is Urged to Intercede For Plebiscite in Hungary

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Enforcement of the principle of self-determination in the territories which it is sought to separate from Hungary is urged in a petition presented to President Wilson to-day by a committee of the convention of Americans of Hungarian extraction in session here.

More than 1,500 delegates from all parts of the country are here to urge friendly intervention by the United States for an unhindered plebiscite.

Committees also called at the State Department and on Chairman Porter, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Speaker Gillett and Senator Brandegee.

Impossible to Try Irish Lloyd George Says Terrorism Blocks Gathering of Evidence

LONDON, March 29.—The reason persons deported from Ireland are not brought to trial is because it is "impossible to get the necessary evidence," as the result of terrorism and intimidation in Ireland, Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons to-day in answer to a question.

The Premier said the government would not promise to cease deportation from Ireland during the discussions of the Irish Home Rule bill.

Strike of 900 Promises to Make 50,000 Workers Idle

CHICAGO, March 29.—Nearly 50,000 employees of packing companies here will be thrown out of work if 900 workers of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company who went on strike Saturday at midnight remain out, packing officials said to-day.

"We have enough live stock on hand for to-day," said an official of Armour & Co. "After that we must gradually close down if the strike continues, and a week will see all departments of the plant closed."

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Rail Shop Men Elect Chief
DETROIT, March 29.—E. F. Grable, of Boston, was chosen president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop leaders at a meeting here to-day of the Grand Lodge officers and executive board of the organization. He succeeds Thomas M. Barker, who resigned after he had been criticized for calling a general strike six weeks ago.

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French Seal Coats	Formerly \$425	Now 365
Black Pony Coats	Formerly \$195	Now 150
Moleskin Coats	Formerly \$435	Now 385
Natural Black Muskrat Coats	Formerly \$260	Now 225
Skunk Capelets	Formerly \$150	Now 115
Skunk Muffs	Formerly \$ 65	Now 50
Fox Scarfs	Formerly \$ 65	Now 49.50

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